

## BACKGROUND

# USABILITY ANALYSIS OF VIRTUAL LABS

COMPUTE '19

Virtual Labs project  
(MHRD initiative)

10  
disciplines

70 labs

800  
experiments

500  
workshops

Used more  
than 2  
million  
times

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What is virtual lab?

- Hands-on activities online that augment classroom lesson
- Use of interactivity and demonstration to promote learning by doing

What is usability?

Technical Usability

Usability of user-interface elements (for ex: efficiency of use)

Pedagogical Usability

Usability of content that aids learning (for ex: allow self-pace)

Motivation

- Usability is a key pre-requisite for online content
- Usability of these virtual labs were suspect

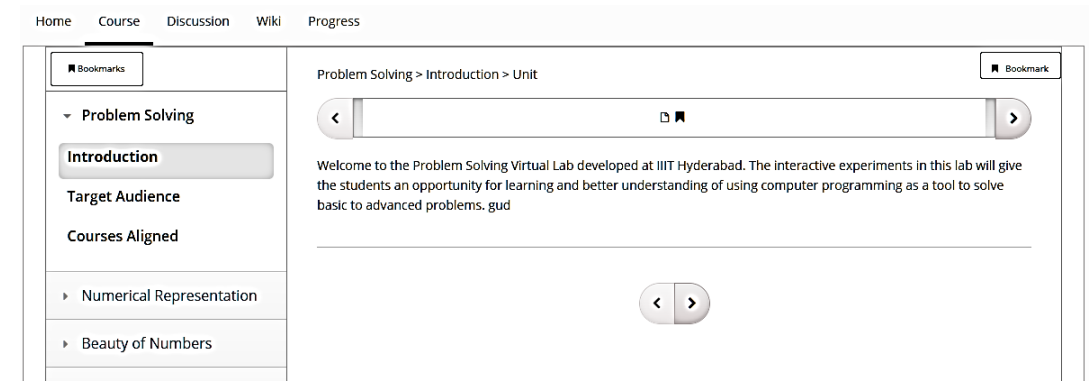
Research Questions

- Are these labs usable?
- Do these labs aid learning?
- How does one create 'useful' virtual labs at scale?

## APPROACH

### 3 labs (~27 experiments) for analysis

- Computer Programming
- Mechanics of Machine
- Cryptography



### Leverage technical and pedagogical usability heuristics for evaluation of virtual labs<sup>[5][9]</sup>

#### Neilsen's (technical) usability heuristics

- T1: Visibility of system status
- T2: Match between system and real-world
- T3: Consistency
- T4: Error prevention
- T5: Recognition rather than recall
- T6: Flexibility and efficiency of use
- T7: Aesthetic and minimalist design
- T8: Error diagnosis and recovery by users
- T9: Help and Documentation

15 checklist items

#### Nokelainen's (pedagogical) usability heuristics

- P1: Learner Control
- P2: Learner Activity
- P3: Collaborative Learning
- P4: Goal Orientation
- P5: Applicability
- P6: Added Value
- P7: Valuation of previous Knowledge
- P8: Flexibility
- P9: Feedback

21 checklist items

[5] J. Nielsen and R. Molich, "Heuristic evaluation of user interfaces,"

[9] P. Nokelainen, "An empirical assessment of pedagogical usability criteria for digital learning material with elementary school students,"

## Score for "Computer Programming" Lab

### Technical Usability Checklist Items

When there is error on a page, it is clearly shown (T <sub>1</sub> )	1
Terms in use are similar to what is used in classroom (T <sub>2</sub> )	3
A glossary is provided and linked when appropriate ((T <sub>2</sub> )	0
Experience is similar to other online experiences (T <sub>2</sub> )	2
Experiments are consistent across the lab (T <sub>3</sub> )	2
Links that take the user out of the course are clearly labeled (T <sub>4</sub> )	0
Learner can do experiments without reading instructions (T <sub>5</sub> )	2
Hints and messages are available at error-prone locations (T <sub>5</sub> )	1
Experiment is optimized for low-bandwidth usage (T <sub>6</sub> )	0
Call to action on each page is clearly visible and prominent (T <sub>7</sub> )	2
Each page element provides unique value and has a purpose (T <sub>7</sub> )	1
Every page brings to focus critical content and moves less critical content off-screen (T <sub>7</sub> )	0
All errors have clear messages and provide enough details for learners to resolve them on their own (T <sub>8</sub> )	1
Quiz shows correct answer when learner is wrong (T <sub>8</sub> )	0
Context-sensitive help on all screens is available (T <sub>9</sub> )	0

### Rating Approach

- Rate each lab against each checklist item of a heuristic (0-3)
- Calculate score and coefficient of variation for each heuristic
- Do this for each heuristic

### Interpretation of results

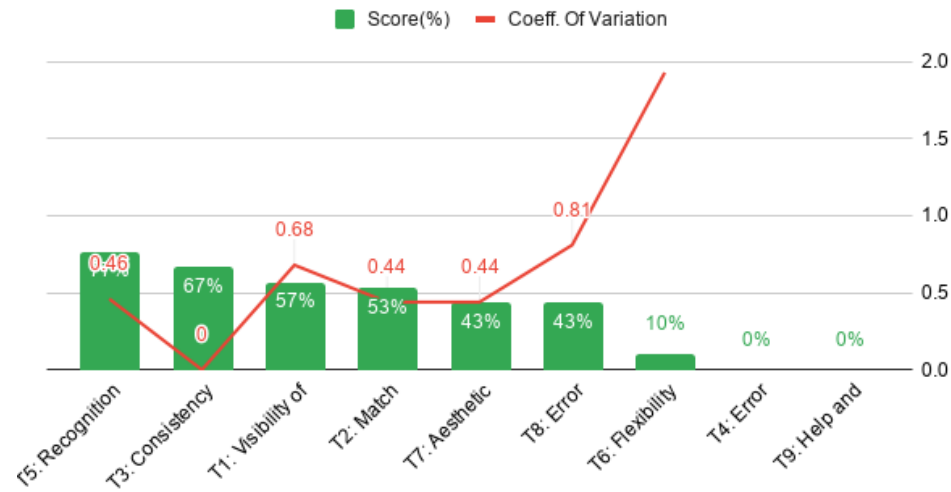
- Poor score will mean poor design guidelines
- High variation will mean poor implementation guidelines

### Pedagogical Usability Checklist Items

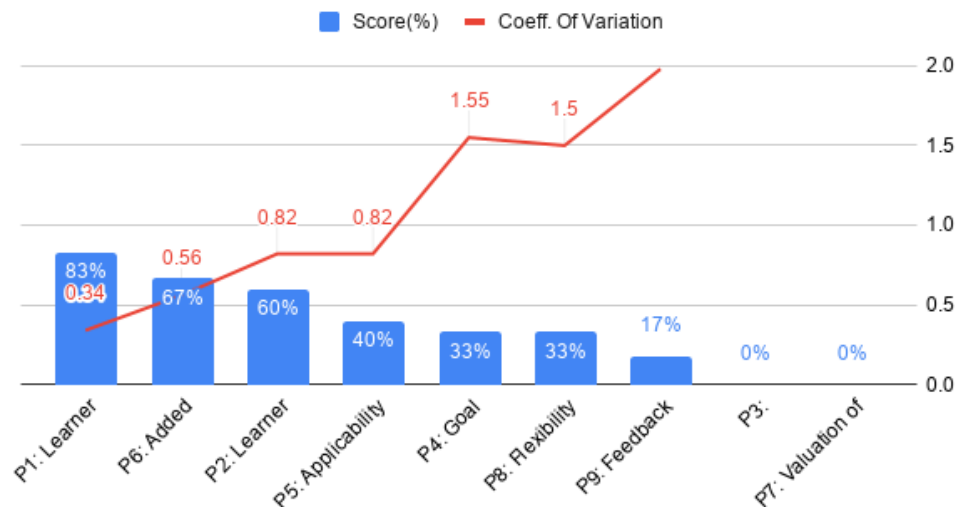
Each experiment covers a manageable chunk of information (P <sub>1</sub> )	2
Each simulation is broken down into small chunks (P <sub>1</sub> )	3
Learner can set their own hypothesis (P <sub>2</sub> )	0
Learner can select their own input data (P <sub>2</sub> )	3
Multiple users can work together on a lab (P <sub>3</sub> )	0
Lab objective is clearly laid out, including measure of achievement (P <sub>4</sub> )	3
Experiment allows students to set their own goals in pursuit of overall objectives (P <sub>4</sub> )	0
Take real-life examples in experiments (P <sub>5</sub> )	1
Build on something that the learner already knows and introduce new material (P <sub>5</sub> )	2
Creative use of multimedia to aid in learning (P <sub>6</sub> )	1
Allow self-pace (P <sub>6</sub> )	3
Use techniques to teach that can only be done using a computer (P <sub>6</sub> )	2
Provide some personalization based on what student already knows (P <sub>7</sub> )	0
Provide multiple paths based on what student already knows (P <sub>7</sub> )	0
Navigation free to any part of the experiment (P <sub>8</sub> )	3
Multiple assignments available to choose from (P <sub>8</sub> )	0
Multiple types of multimedia content so that student can choose what they like the most (P <sub>9</sub> )	0
Frequent quizzes within the simulation (P <sub>9</sub> )	0
Immediate feedback (P <sub>9</sub> )	2
Track score and gamify it (P <sub>9</sub> )	0
Peer feedback is available (P <sub>9</sub> )	0

# EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

Technical Usability - Score and Coefficient of Variation



Pedagogical Usability - Score and Coefficient of Variation



Variation

## Low score, high variation

- Error diagnostic and recovery by users
- Goal orientation
- Applicability
- Flexibility
- Feedback

## High score, high variation

- Visibility of system status
- Learner Activity

## Low score, low variation

- Error prevention
- Flexibility and efficiency of use
- Aesthetic and minimalist design
- Help and Documentation
- Collaborative Learning
- Valuation of previous knowledge

## High score, low variation

- Match between system and real-world
- Consistency
- Learner Control
- Recognition rather than recall
- Added Value

Score

## Observations and Conclusions

There is a lack of overall focus on usability

There are Missing/Incomplete design guidelines

There are Missing/Incomplete implementation guidelines

More than 70% of heuristics fared poorly (13/18)

More than 60% of the heuristics have low scores (11/18)

More than 55% of the heuristics have high variations (8/14\*)